Southampton Ward Profiles 2018

Redbridge Ward

INTRODUCTION

Profiles have been produced for Southampton electoral wards in order to meet the need for information and intelligence at the local level in the city and form part of the Single Needs Assessment for Southampton. These profiles are designed to provide information about the population, characteristics and services in each ward to better understand local population need compared to other wards and the city average.

Each profile includes data for 77 indicators grouped into 11 topics:

1. Demography
2. Deprivation & Poverty
3. Economy
4. Community Safety
5. Place
6. Healthy Start
7. Education
8. Social Care
9. Chronic Conditions
10. Hospital Admissions
11. Mortality

Each profile displays the data in a number of ways; summary information is provided as a series of infographics (pages 3-4) highlighting some of the main features and needs in each ward, whilst more detailed comparator data and definitions for each of the indicators is provided in a spine chart format and metadata table (pages 5-7). Guidance on how to interpret the infographics and spine chart is below:

INFOGRAPHICS

The infographics in this profile are designed to give the reader a quick overview of the statistics for ward. Each infographic provides the ward statistic, city average and rank amongst the 16 wards in Southampton. Wards are always ranked from high to low; so being ranked 1st could be good for some indicators and bad for others. More detail on this is available in the spine chart.

SPINE CHART

The spine chart is designed to show how the selected ward compares relatively to other wards in the city across a range of indicators...

- The red line down the centre of the chart represents the Southampton average value for each indicator. The data has been normalised which means that values to the left of the red line are 'worse' or 'lower' than the city average and those to the right are 'better' or 'higher' depending on the type of indicator.

- The circles on the chart are the ward values. Circles coloured green or red indicate that the ward value is statistically significantly 'better' or 'worse' than the city average. For some indicators, the terms 'better' or 'worse' do not apply; where this is the case, circles coloured light blue and dark blue are used to indicate where a ward is statistically significantly 'higher' or 'lower' than the city average respectively. Yellow circles indicate that any difference is not significant, whilst white circles indicate that significance could not be calculated.
SPINE CHART (CONTINUED)

- The light grey bar for each indicator shows the range of values for the wards in the city (i.e. it stretches from the value for the ‘worst’ or ‘lowest’ ward to the value for the ‘best’ or ‘highest’ ward).
- The darker grey shading shows the range of values for the middle 50% of wards.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Southampton ward profiles are also available to download in an excel format or via an interactive online mapping tool (Instant Atlas). These resources can be accessed at:

INFOGRAPHIC SUMMARY - REDBRIDGE

PLACE

Ward Area
404 hectares
2nd ↑

Green Space
27% green space
5th ↑

Services
0 GP Practices
2 Pharmacies

Air Quality
14.0 Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean µg/m³ (15.4 city average)

8 Schools (4 Primary, 2 Secondary and 2 Primary)

POPULATION

Population Growth
15,748 people live in the ward, and this is expected to grow by 4.4% by 2024 to 16,442

4,272 children and young people aged 0-19 years. This is expected to fall by 1.6% by 2024 to 4,340

2,307 people aged 65+. This is expected to grow by 10.7% by 2024 to 2,554

DEPRIVATION AND ECONOMY

Population Deprivation
59% population live in the 20% most deprived areas in England (28% city average)

House Prices
£185,000 average house price (£205k city average)

No Qualifications
33% of adults have no qualifications (21% city average)

Unemployment
3.0% working age adults claiming unemployment benefits (2.2% city average)

Job Density
20 jobs per hectare (23 city average)

Fuel Poverty
10% houses in fuel poverty (12% city average)

Child Poverty
31% of children live in low income families (23% city average)

Language
5% population have a main language other than English (12% city average)

Ethnicity
10% population are non white British (22% city average)

Transport
76% of residents travel to work by car (77% city average)

Live Births
241 average number of births per year (3,299 city total)

Air Quality
14.0 Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean µg/m³ (15.4 city average)

Green Space
27% green space
5th ↑

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0 GP Practices
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COMMUNITY SAFETY

**Total Crime**
- 130 crimes per 1,000 population (122 city average)

**Violent Crime**
- 47 crimes per 1,000 population (40 city average)

**Alcohol-Related Crime**
- 8 crimes per 1,000 population (9 city average)

**Drug Offences**
- 2.6 crimes per 1,000 population (2.8 city average)

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

**Smoking in Pregnancy**
- 24% mothers smoke during pregnancy (15% city average)

**Breastfeeding**
- 52% mothers breastfeed at time of birth (68% city average)

**Special Educational Needs**
- 26.1% of pupils have SEN (19.5% city average)

**Free School Meals**
- 27.8% of pupils eligible for FSM (18.6% city average)

**School Attendance**
- 94.7% pupil attendance (95.2% city average)

**School Attainment**
- 44.2 attainment 8 average point score (44.1 city average)

HEALTH

**Hospital Admissions for Injuries to Children**
- 162 admissions per 10,000 population aged 0-14 (124 city average)

**65+ Hospital Admissions for Fall Injuries**
- 3,160 admissions per 100,000 population (2,997 city average)

**Limiting Long Term Illness or Disability**
- 16.8% adults aged 16-64 have a LLTI or disability (12.3% city average)

**Depression**
- 103 people per 1,000 population aged 15+ have depression (85 city average)

**Heart Disease**
- 36 people per 1,000 population have Ischemic Heart Disease (32 city average)

**Lung Disease**
- 50 people per 1,000 population have COPD (33 city average)

LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

**Life Expectancy at Birth**
- 77.4 years (11th ↑) (78.3 city average)
- 82.2 years (11th ↑) (82.7 city average)

**Preventable Mortality**
- 255 DSR deaths per 100k population (220 city average)

**Under 75 Cancer Mortality**
- 255 DSR deaths per 100k population (220 city average)

**Under 75 CVD Mortality**
- 190 DSR deaths per 100k population (153 city average)

**Registered Deaths**
- 121 average number of deaths per year (1,849 city total)

**Lung Disease**
- 50 people per 1,000 population have COPD (33 city average)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Period</th>
<th>Ward no.</th>
<th>Ward Statistic</th>
<th>City Average</th>
<th>City Best/Lowest</th>
<th>Difference compared with city average</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>Worse</th>
<th>Higher</th>
<th>Lower</th>
<th>Similar</th>
<th>Significance not measured</th>
<th>City best/lowest score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 0-4 years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1273</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 15-64 years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
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<td>19.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Resident Population aged 65+ years</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
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<td>19.5</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDACI LSOA scores weighted by population</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7524</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>10.9</td>
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<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Female live births</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>20.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Main language other than English (%)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>% Lone Parent Families (% of HHs)</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Higher education attainment (%)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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<td>3.3</td>
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<td>% Population from non-British (%)</td>
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<td>% relation to 50k</td>
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<td>% relation to 100k</td>
<td>2018</td>
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* These indicators should be interpreted on a continuum of all LSOAs in the city, rather than just the 'best' and 'least' deprived LSOAs in wards.